Amneements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-\$:15-The Ragged Earl.

AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8:15-Lucia.

BIJOU THEATRE-5:20-Kate Kip.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-The Three Dragoons.

CASINO-8-La Beile Helene.

DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Taming of the Shrew.

EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cinematograph.

mategraph.

EMPIRE THEATRE 2-8:20-Phroso.

EMPIRE THEATRE 2-8:10-A Bunaway Girl.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE 2-8-A Romano. of Athone.

ORDEN THEATRE—8:16—The Christian.

GARRICK THEATRE—8:10—Zaca.

GRAND OFERA HOUSE—2 - S. Shensadonh.

HARLEM OFERA HOUSE—5:10—The Village Postmaster

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8 Rev. Griffith Daven-

INVING PLACE THEATRE S IM Weissen Roess'I.

KEITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Coatianeus performance.

KNICKERFOCKER THEATRE—S.20—Nathan Hale.

KOTTER & BIALLS—S.15—Vaudeville.

LYCELM THEATRE—3.20—Beatrice Herford—S.30—Teslawny of the Weils.

MADISON SOLARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—

MADISON SOLARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—

MADISON SOLARE THEATRE—2.15—S.30—Because Madison—Solare Theatre—2.15—S.30—Because Madison—Solare Theatre—1.15—S.30—Because Madison—Solare Theatre—1.15—S.30—Tristan—und teologome.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2 \$ 15 Deris.

Bergerac.

PASTOR'S-12:30 to 11--Continuous performance.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE-2-S-A Hot Time in Alaska.

WALLACK'S-S-15--Camille.

nder to Adnertisements.

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Businces Notices.

Emacation arrested and weight increased.

New scientific method, without medicine. Temperatury
lowers, couch leasens, expectoration ceases, lunes heal.

Par particulars address American Hygienic Institute.

Harrison, New York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1800.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN - Appeals of Secretaries Lazuna and Quesada have had a quieting effect on the agliation for the payment of Cuban insurgents.

It was reported that France was attempting to float a loan in England for army and nav ing to float a loan in England for army and havy purposes. — Robert P. Porter and Señor Quesada started for Caibarien to treat with General Gomez. — A new Cabinet was formed in Bulgaria with M. Grecoff as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. — The report of M. Mazan, First President of the Court of Cassation, was presented to the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. — Princess Ferdinand of Bulgaria died at Sofia. — The President of Bolivia is said to have retired from the dent of Bolivia is said to have retired from the siege of La Paz, pursued by insurgent troops.

the Peace Treaty, in open session the various anti-expansion resolutions were discussed by Renators Platt, of Connecticut; Teller, Berry and Bacon. — House: The bill for the increase and reorganization of the Army was passed by a vote of 108 to 125.

DOMESTIC.—The crutser Philadelphia sailed from San Diego, Csl., for Samoa.—— Anto-ney-General Griggs ruled that the Dingley Tariff hey-General Origas Fued the lime it was signed by law went into effect at the time it was signed by the President.

Joseph V. Quaries was elected United States Senator from Wisconsin, to succeed Senator Mitchell.

The end of the elected United States Senator from Wisconsin. to succeed Senator Mitchell. — The end of the month showed no change in the Pennsylvania deadlock over the successor to Senator Quay, whose chances of re-election seemed diminishing. — Many employes of the Canal Department were dropped by Superintendent Partridge for the sake of economy, deficits or prospective deficits were announced in the departments of the State Treasurer and the Capitol Commissioner. — Leading Democratic Senators at Athany advocated legislation to permit Sunday Albany advocated legislation to permit Sunday

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower.

Professor Witthaus, the chemist who analyzed the viscera of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, made his report to Coroner Hart, and the Coroner set cown the inquest for February 9. — Major-coreral Miles talked about the embalmed beef harrers and said be had abundant proof to ack all his statements. — The annual of the War bepartment will sail on the transport
Berlin to-morrow for Santiago de Cuba.

The Police Board revoked the promotions of
Deputy Chief W. W. McLaughlin and Inspector
Kane, who were appointed without Civil Service examinations.

The work of paying
off the 69th Regiment was carried on at the

THE WEATHER. - Forecast for to-day: Threatening weather with light snow, followed by clearing weather. The temperature yester-day: Highest, 29 degrees; lowest, 18, average, 921.

THE DEMANDS OF GOMEZ.

General Gomez apparently believes that his troops ought to be well paid for letting somebody else free Cuba. His demand that the United States send some \$57,000,000 to him and his soldiers reaches what Horace Greeley called the arctic circle of congelation. Never before did the patriotic leader of a revolution against tyranny take quite so mercenary a view of his services to his country as to ask the nation that rescued his people from a yoke against which they struggled, but which they could not throw off, to pay him a huge sum as the price of pacifying and setting on its feet the land of his devotion. Aguinaldo will have to look to

his laurels. For three years the Cubans, in season and out of season, asked the United States to aid them. All sorts of efforts were made to drag us into their quarrel. They were not content with sympathy. They wanted active aid. We were finally forced to take up arms and drive the Spaniards from the island. Now we are trying to bring the Cubans back to the ways of peace and enable them to enjoy the blessings which our arms have gained for them. In pursuance of that object we had arranged to distribute \$3,000,000 among the Cuban soldiers at the average ratio of \$100 a man, so that each might not emptyhanded return to the occupations of peace. That was certainly a liberal advance to these men whose battles we had fought. They were supposed to have taken up arms to rescue the island from oppression and to be satisfied with the accomplishment of that object. Especially were they supposed to be grateful to the United oned the most uncompromising of individualists, States for its sacrifices on their behalf. But General Gomez's demand puts an entirely different face on the situation. He wants the United States to pay him at the rate of \$11,000 a year, more than it pays the highest general in its own Army, not merely from the time when the island may have been under American control or when the Americans decided to help him, but from the time that the Cubans declared themselves independent of Spain. He and his hundreds of generals and his men must be paid at as high a rate as any soldiers in the world. If his demand is not complied with the inference is that he will keep the troops under arms and prevent the pacification of his country.

True, General Gomez probably would regard the \$57,000,000 as a lean to be repaid from Cuban customs receipts. But if that sum were to be diverted to him, what would become of the rest of Cuba? Who will pay for the sanitation, give work to the thousands of poor people, provide for the re-establishment of industries? forty thousand whom Gomez claims to have under arms are only a small part of the people of Cuba. We rescued them all, and supposed that General Gomez was fighting for them all. Was he merely fighting for himself and his army, that he is willing to sacrifice the million to enrich the few thousand? To give him what he asks would be to leave Cuba a prey to misery and disease. Surely the great Cuban patriot cannot desire this. The \$3,000,000 we planned to give the troops would put them more

than on a level with the rest of the islanders. He cannot wish that the others should make ail the sacrifices, while his men shall be looked upon as hired warriors. Yet that is what mortgaging Cuba at present with a debt of \$57,000,000 would mean. And if Cuba is not to be mortgaged with it, then the United States would have to foot the bill. Anyhow, it would have to lend the money. To ask it to hand over \$57,000,000 when it was kindly offering to lend \$3,000,000 is only parallel to the act of a man who, when his life is saved and his rescuer offers him a moderate sum to support him till he is able to carn a living, turns to his savior with a demand for a large perm. nent pension. General Gomez cannot mean to act the road agent toward those who freed Cuba. When he has thought the matter over he can hardly fail to withdraw his extravagant demands.

A CHARACTERISTIC PERFORMANCE.

The biennial sessions amendment, which passed the Legislature of 1898, and only needs to be passed again at this session in order to be submitted to the final judgment of the people next November, is said to be virtually sure of a majority in both branches. When the bill was passed a year ago, under the pressure of Governor Black's influence, it was commonly asserted that there was no real intention on the part of the Republican organization to complete the process of amendment, and when the Republican Convention left it out of the platform last fall many persons hastened to prediet its speedy dissolution. Now that it is seen to be in exceedingly good health, various reasons are assigned for the change. For one thing, the Governor is known to favor the amendment, and that counts for a great deal; and then the impression has got abroad that the people like it. But perhaps more practically effective than these considerations is the complete reversal of the Democratic attitude. "We all want blennial sessions," says Senator McCarren, "and I think we shall have them in the near future."

What a comical transformation scene the wizard hand of Richard Croker has worked! A year ago this month not a Democratic vote was east for the amendment in the Senate, and every Democratic member who got a chance to speak, including Mr. McCarren, declared his solemn conviction that it was an oppressive, monopolistic and odious measure. A little later in the Assembly the Democratic members were even more profuse in their demonstrations of wrath. But on the following Saturday evening Mr. Croker informed the Tammany Executive Committee that he approved of biennial sessions, and a few days afterward the bill went through with a rush, the Democratic Assemblymen tumbling over each other in their eagerness to be recorded on the safe side. It was too late for a similar performance in the Senate, the bill having already passed that branch amid the execrations of the unwarned minority. Last fall Mr. Croker put a blennial sessions plank into the Syracuse platform, and there was talk of making it a feature of the campaign; but the legislative record was too funny and too fresh, and the question was practically ignored by Democratic committees and spelibinders. It is evident, however, that Democrats in the Legislature have received their orders, and their zealous support will probably prevent any effective opposition on the other

Will they have the audacity to claim the amendment as a Democratic measure testifying to their undying devotion to the people? We expect and rather hope they will. It won't change the record or make the new arrangement either more or less desirable, but it will ne so characteristic.

"IRELAND FOR THE IRISH."

The election of Daly the Dynamiter as Mayor of Limerick marks an epoch in Irish history, signed for popular use many hymns and tunes How impossible it would have seemed when must be admitted that possess little if any in-How impossible a would have scened until trinsic value. Dr. Hutchins declared, for international law regarding the foreign policy of the himself almost lived to see it. The gap in time hymn, never heard elsewhere, was retained in between Forster and Balfour is less than a score the Hymnal. There is much truth in this of years. It is scarcely fifteen years since Daly view of the matter. The compilers of church was convicted of plotting a most belieus crime, hymn books are not free to compile a book and now he is elected to the chief magistracy of such as they personally might consider unoba city by virtue of an act of the very Govern- jectionable. They must consult the taste and ment against which he plotted and which con- desires of the congregations in whose behalf demned him to penal servitude.

were held under Mr. Balfour's act of last year. clated with it as utterly jejune. But if prac-The salient features of the polling were several, tically everybody wants it they will not dare One was the general acceptation of the new sys- to drop it. It is purely a matter of taste, as tem shown in the general participation in the to which the old adage tells us there can be polling. Thus in Dublin, where there were less no dispute. And therefore if Professor Parthan 38,000 qualified voters, more than 26,000, or ker's criticism is well founded it simply about 70 per cent, actually voted. That, all amounts to saying that according to his standthings considered, is an unexpectedly large pro- and the musical taste of the Episcopal Church portion. Another thing is the genuine charac- is defective. mer. Thus in Dublin the old corporation conof the forty seats, and one of its candidates, to wit, Daly himself, headed the poll. In Cork both Parnellites and Unionists lost heavily and the anti-Parnellites and Labor party gained. Indeed, the Labor party made gains almost

In one respect this last feature is the most significant of all. It was certainly unexpected, for the Labor party is collectivist, not to say Socialist, and the Irish have always been reck-True, Mr. Davitt is a Socialist of the Henry George type, and he has tried to convert his countrymen to his views; but he has in that respect been supposed to be little more than a voice crying in the wilderness. Yet now, with scarcely a note of warning, the Labor party all but sweeps the country. That points pretty clearly to a new alignment of parties and a new set of Issues. The old Home Rule will probably be laid upon the shelf, if indeed it is not now there. The new Home Rule is a fact, and therefore no more an issue. Voters will turn their attention to other issues, and the politicians will have to do likewise. We have little sympathy with the collectivism of the Labor party, but we must reckon that in giving Irish politics a new trend away from the academic and visionary toward the practical and industrial it has done incalculable good.

The elections of January 16 were for Council men and Commissioners in towns and cities and suburban townships. The rural Councilmen and urban Guardians will be elected on March 25 next, and that day's polling will be no less inportant than that which has already been held. The chances are that it general tenor will be about the same. Then he island will be in their legal representative, the Corporation Counlocal matters entirely in i own hands. It will sel, is invited, with no certainty of getting it, be Ireland for the Irish. here will be some | They are Tammany officials, and if Tammany is mistakes made. Power newly acquired is seldom used rightly in all respects. But, on the behind them more solid than creditable the pubwhole, the change must be for the good. The

through experience. We shall expect, as we If sold out by the Wigwam, the sale was one most fervently hope, to see them well and thing, while the delivery of the goods is another quickly learned in Ireland and that island made in prosperity and contentment the peer of any other member of the United Kingdom.

THE MOSS BILL.

The professional labors of Mr. Frank Moss during many years and his active though brief service as a member of the Police Commission supplied him with so extensive a knowledge of police affairs-system, administration and personnel-that his views on the subject are entitled to respectful consideration. Perhaps nobody is more competent to estimate the evils which need to be corrected, but the scheme which he has devised for the initiation of a curative process does not seem to us to be well adapted to the purpose. The policy which he advocates is that of State control by means of a board having supervisory and judicial functions and, with the Governor's approval, power to remove for cause after trial any police officer in the State. The system of State control of the constabulary generally prevails in Europe, and its adoption here is not now advised for the first time. Applied to the full extent it might possibly be found to fit in with our institutions and work well, though we are far from ready to see the experiment made. In the restricted form which Mr. Moss proposes we should confidently expect that a waste of money would be its most conspicuous result. It provides at the outset for a pretty large

and costly establishment, namely: Two Commissioners at \$7,000 apiece and one, the president, at \$8,000; a secretary at \$3,500, two stenographers at \$2,000 apiece, three clerks at \$1,200 apiece and twelve confidential agents at \$1,500 apiece, and a contingent fund of \$12,000an annual outlay for these objects alone of \$63,100, which might be indefinitely increased by other unspecified items. In our opinion there s little reason to believe that such oversight as the Board would exercise and such discipline as it might possibly succeed in administering would repay the State for an expenditure equal to the income from an investment of \$2,000,600 at the

There is one simple thing, suggested by curent discussion of police relations to the State, which the Legislature might perhaps advantageously do. It would often be convenient and of real assistance to the operations of justice f a police officer were allowed to exercise his authority outside the limits of his own municirality, and a bill providing for such an enlargement of police jurisdiction would at least be worthy of attentive consideration.

CHURCH MUSIC.

Professor Horatio W. Parker, of Yale, read paper on "Hymns and Tunes" the other day efore the Episcopal Club of Massachusetts that has attracted wide attention. He took the ground that the Episcopal Hymnal is "a painful exhibition of vulgarity tempered by incompetency." And the Anglican chant, he added, is a musical trilobite, scarcely to be distinguished from a vegetable." He gave it as his opinion that many of the best hymn tunes come from Germany, and most of the worst are "The New-England village choir 'quartet and Moody and Sankey's hymnsthese are the engines of war that have done more harm to religion than the whole Anglican Church, which the Puritans detested." He deprecated the disuse of the old-fashioned minor tunes and the widespread vogue of what he called the mawkishness and platitudes of the modern hymnal.

It will seem rather curious to most people familiar with the Episcopal Hymnal that it should be so severely criticised; for, compared with some other hymn books, it is dignified and conservative. Its compilers would be the first to admit its imperfections, but in a book dethey are working. They may regard the words Local Home Rule in Ireland is now an estab- of some particular hymn as had in theology lished fact. Week before last the first elections and mawkish in sentiment, and the tune asso-

ter of the local autonomy granted. That was But what is the true standard of religious shown in the freedom from all coercion at the music? Religious people have not yet agreed polls and by the election of Daly as Alderman in on an answer to that question, and there is Limerick, which made his later election as little likelihood that they will do so. During Mayor possible. If the Irish are free to elect | the last few years a number of zealous Roman him to office they are about as free as they need | Catholic priests in this country have been inwant to be. A third feature was the strength | veighing against what they call operatic music developed by the Labor party. It came in as a | in the Catholic Church, and calling for a rethird party between the Home Rulers and turn to the old Gregorian plain song. But Unionists and made enormous inroads into the Catholic congregations still cling to the florid strength of both, but more largely of the for- masses, and would resent the introduction of the Gregorian chant as strongly as did the late tained 45 Home Rulers, 12 Unionists and 3 Bishop Wilberforce, of England, who declared Labor men, while in the new one chosen on that he never heard one without wanting to January 16 the figures are 39, 7 and 14 respand the down on his stemach and howl. The Moody tively. In Drogheda a Labor man led the poil, and Sankey melodies that so excite the scorn of In Limerick the Labor party won twenty-four Professor Parker please multitudes of Christian people who would find no comfort in such musically perfect tunes as he would prescribe. And the Anglican chants, which he refers to as trilobites, apparently touch the chords of religious emotion in those who habitually listen

to them. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the defects of hymnology are coming more and more to be recognized. It is too much to expect that the masses of religious people will at once recognize the puerility and inanity of the words and music of some hymns, hallowed, possibly, by old associations. But the standard of taste will improve with the growing musical culture of the country. Already even some hymns and tunes once popular have become obsolete because of their crudeness and vulgarity. Many of the old Tate and Brady hymns, if sung today, would seem so grotesque as to arouse mirth. Yet we know that the good men and women who used to sing them were helped and strengthened by them. On the whole, such criticisms as those of Professor Parker are to be welcomed, for they will bring to the consciousness of many good people of defective musical taste the fact that musical culture has a place in religion. Criticism may anger them at first, but it may also lead them to think the matter over, and when they begin to think they are pretty sure to learn.

fort, its assailants sparring wildly for wind, with signs of getting groggy before the fight is well begun. The defence is now reinforced with the School Board of Manhattan and The Bronx, and the co-operation of the Commissioners and not behind the grabbers with reasons for being lie is much mistaken. But the chances are that lessons of self-government can be learned only the noble avenue will be able to protect itself.

Dr. Johnson said that much might be made of a Scotchman if caught young, and the remark may be equally true of the Filipino. Something may be made of Agoncillo in time, though at present his evolution is retarded by his impertinence. He has a large collection of diplomatic manners yet to acquire, including pretty nearly all the good ones, with a capacity of acquisition apparently as "limited" as if he were a stock

We share the surprise of our amiable neighbor, "The Evening Post," at finding in the columns of The Tribune a statement, attributed to Senator Frye, in Executive Session, to the effect that Germany had paid France \$300, 600,000 for Alsace and Lorraine. But it adds to our surprise to find "The Evening Post" surprised; since that journal, the "really greatest on earth," is edited by the Hon. Horace White. The Hon. Horace White knew, when he quoted this statement and attributed it to the Editor of The Tribune, that it was merely part of an Associated Press dispatch which also appeared simultaneously in "The Times," "The Press and "The World" of this city, as well as in the press of the country generally. Now the highest Eastern officer of the Associated Press is none other than the Hon. Horace White himself. "This fairly takes our breath away. What a queer person" the Hon. Horace White must be! Did you really know no better, Hon. Horace; or did you deliberately use your Associated Press, in a pretended report of proceedings in Executive Session, to impose upon your trusting clients a slander on that hated expansionist, Senator Frye?

PERSONAL.

At the recent annual dinner of the Hartford (Conn.) Yale Alumni Association, President Dwight gave this explanation why he resigned: "I lay down my office not because I am old-seventy is down my office not because I am old-seventy is not eld-but it is the end of the summer term, and vacation time has come. My theory of life has been this, in just this regard. I believe life was made just as much for one period as another, childhood, prime and later life, and every man should prepare himself for the late afternoon hour, so that life may grow happier till the golden time, late in the afternoon. I look forward to coming years of greater happiness than I have ever known."

In one of Dr. Pusey's letters, recently published stone was Prime Minister, he was spending a few days in Oxford, and he called to see Dr. Pusey. visit was for many reasons an act of the most kindly consideration, and it gave Dr. Pusey the kindly consideration, and it gave Dr. Pusey the most genuine pleasure. "Only think," he said playfully to one of his friends inter in the day, "of the Prime Minister being kept waiting in my hall, while the servant came to ask whether I would see him." Then he went on to say how very kind he thought it of Mr. Gladstone, with all he had to think about as Prime Minister, to come and call on him, and he added in a tender tone: "He was so affectionate; when he went away he kissed my hand and knelt down and asked for my blessing."

"In a recent issue of The Tribune," says a Nebraska correspondent, "mention is made of the call of Dr. Hillis to the pulpit of Plymouth Church to succeed Dr. Lyman Abbott. This same mention contains the statement that Dr. Hillis is a native of lowa. This latter is erroneous, for Nebraska claims him. Dr. Hillis was born in Fawnee County one of the earliest settled counties in the State. There are many in Nebraska who know him, and they are generally proud of it. His early life as a student in preparing for the pulpit was full of vicissitudes, and whatever he has accomplished is certainly merited. Dr. Hillis is a typical self-made man.

Mme, Annie Grey, the Scottish vocalist, writing to a friend in New-York, thus refers to her recent tour of American cities: "My visit to this glorious country is drawing to a close. I have decided to sail on February 11. I shall carry the most deightful recollections of the kindness and hospitality I have received—unbounded kindness from the American press, and the most friendly, generous hospitality from the American people. All this has touched me deeply, and I shall ever feel the greatest gratitude. "Mme Amile Grey's last appearance in America will be made at the Staten Island Academy, St. George, New-Brighton, on Thursday afternoon, February 2.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

At the present time there is not a special course in the curriculum of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania for the study of inback all his statements. — The annual Cladstone was applying coercion with Cayonets and buckshot, and was locking Parnell and his stance, that the Diocese of Virginia threatened pines, but the faculty has under serious consideration the Church unless a certain to second from the Chu and buckshot, and was locking rarner and all to second from the Church unless a certain pines, but the faculty has under serious consideralaw as administered in the Hispano-American countries, and it is confidently expected that the anstudents, will be made before March 1.

"I would advise the young man," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "to form his friendships among men older than himself; by the time he is at middle age they will all be dead and can't borrow his money."—(Indianapolis Journal.

A Chicago tallor the other day sent out a thousand checks, each drawn for two cents, as an advertisement. But the collector of internal revenue has decided that he will have to put a two cent stamp on each of them. THE POET MADE A MOVE.

I've jist come up to town to make a strike—
At least, I thought that that was way I come—
But I've got a heavy feelin' I don't like,
And I wisht that I had stayed back there to hum.
The people bump agin me jist as though
They thought I wa'nt no more 'n so much dust;
Oh, I'd give a lot to see some one I know,
And it seems sometimes as if my heart'd bust,

I thought that things was gittin' dull back there-

And I guess that they look at it that way, too-and, ch. I'd give a lot if I could see Jist some poor, homely yallow dog I knew.

My handkerchief is wet, and you know why;
My nose is shiny on the end and red.
But the people they don't mind-they hurry by—
And there's somethin' in me like a piece o' lead;
Still, even if the tears have got to come.
And though my heart seems ready fer to crack,
The folks are watchin' me, back there to hum,
And I'll stay and win 'cause they said I'd come
back.

(S. F. Misse in China.

-(S. E. Kiser in Chicago News,

A Chicago syndicate owns a ranch in Texas which contains five thousand square miles. herds of cattle aggregate 120,000 head, besides 1,500 31,000. Surprising as it may seem, all the work on

Practically all the packages that go through the New-York Postonice are examined. Many persons seem utterly unable to resist the temptation to scribble a message upon the back of a photograph or the lid of a box. A written dedication in a book, or a written greeting, such as the conventional "Merry Christmas." Is allowable, but, with these exceptions, any written word makes a package liable to letter postage. The whole flyicaf of a book may be filled with a dedicatory note but any other words, as, for instance, "See page 4," would cause the package to be classed as written matter. Another common error is to put sealing-wax on the knot of the string around the package. Such a package is classed as "sealed against inspection," and must pay letter rates. The same rule applies to boxes that have their ilds nailed or tacked on. The amount of money collected for insufficient postage is surprising. The average receipts in this department of the postolice are \$200 a day, and the receipts for the three days before Christmas were slightly over \$2,000. The receipts for the day before Christmas alone were \$1,002.—(Lexic's Weekly.

Now, say, why do your heathen rage,

Now, say, why do your heathen rage,
Philippines! O Philippines!
You've got the centre of the stage,
Philippines! O Philippines!
For years to come you'll be in view;
Much language will be spent on you;
You're getting more than is your due,
Philippines! O Philippines!

You may be little, but you're loud,
Philippines! O Philippines!
And you can entertain the crowd,
Philippines! O Philippines!
You may not be quite civilized,
But cre they get you Unionized
The welkin will be paralyzed,
Philippines! O Philippines!

(Baltimore An

"The Philadelphia Record" says: "A plain slab with rude characters carved upon it, marks the resting place of Charlie Ott, who was considered the most punctual man in Delaware County. vas a railroad man, and every act of his life was timed on the minute and the second. The folwing inscription, carved on the slab, tells of the last trip of the punctual one:

When William left this earthly road
For a run to Heaven's gate.
His start was made into the air
At fifteen minutes to eight.
Be comferted, poor stricken soul,
And do not now repine.
For on the sbining tracks of gold
He did contacts a nine.

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

The second of the concerts of the Madrigal

Singers, which Chickering & Sons are giving in their

THE MADRIGAL SINGERS.

hall for the edification of their friends and patrons ook place yesterday afternoon under the direction of Frank Taft. Although in many respects an extremely delightful affair, it did not bear out all the promises made by the organization's first concert, given before the Christmas holidays. The were the same with the exception of Mrs. Jacoby. and the programme fully as interesting, but there were too many indications of a want of thorough acquaintance with the music, which pointed to an insufficiency of study, and the readings of most of the numbers were too inelastic to command high praise. Especially was this true in the opening numbers, Caldicott's "Winter Days" and Beethoven's "Vesper Hymn," which, singularly enough, were at once the easiest and most poorly perform pieces in the list. In the latter a choir of boys and men from St. James's Church, under the direction of Walter Henry Hall, who sang the refrain "Jubilate, Amen," off the stage and out of sight, put the more pretentious choir quite to shame respect of both precision and tone-quality. As the music grew more difficult the Madrigal Singers better, and an extremely trying ballet for two sopranos, alto, tenor and bass, "See the Shephe Queen," by Thomas Tomkins (died in 1656), was so well sung as to bring forth a demand for a repe tition. Mr. Taft's arrangement for women's voices, barytone solo and harp, of the ancient ode to Apollo unearthed at Delphi in 1893, met with similar success, as did one of the Brahms Waltzes, op. 65, sung as a tenor solo by Mr. Van Yerx.

Mr. Taft's setting of the Greek hymn, which is far and away the most interesting specimen ancient music which the world possesses, proved to be extremely effective. He gave it a tripartite form by setting a portion of the second part for barytone solo, with a sparing use of harp chords, and then repeating the first part (which had been sung without accompaniment) with harp arpeggios added Dr. Dufft sang the solo and won admiration for the justness of his intonation in spite of its many strange and awkward intervals. John Cheshire

played a masterly accompaniment. As before, Richard Hoffman contributed a numher of planoforte solos to the entertainment, winning such favor with a set of Chopin pleces that he had to respond to two recalls, which he did with a transcription of Schubert's serenade, "Hark, hark, the Lark," and a fantasia on themes from the Rhinedaughters' scene from the third act of Götterdämmerung." Ferdinand Dulcken aided him in the Brahms waltzes.

MR. COGHLAN.

One of the most cheering announcements of the theatrical season is that of the re-entrance of Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, who will come to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on April 10, succeeding Mrs. Fiske. and will produce his new drama,-an original work, not based upon the "Tale of Two Cities" (as has The title of Mr. Coghlan's drama is "Citizen Pierre." The story is one of romantic and tragic interest The central character is picturesque, powerful and pathetic, and is richly fraught with those qualities of grace and tenderness with which the acting of Mr. Coghlan is essentially harmonious. The local audience has not been accustomed to think of Mr. Coghlan in association with dramas of a tragical cast, but it is significant of his power that one of the greatest successes of his dramati career was gained in the part of Conrad, in his own translation of "La Morte Civile," produced membered, was first played in New-York by the elder Salvini, twenty-six years ago.

NEW BUILDING AT HARVARD.

USE TO BE MADE OF \$150,000 OF THE HENRY L.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 31.-At the regular weekmeeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University to-day President Ellot anounced that the corporation had decided to apply \$150,000 of the Henry L. Pierce bequest for the erection of a new building for the scientific depariment. The building will greatly relieve the con-gested condition of many of the college buildings, where the lecture-rooms are overcrowded. The structure will be erected on Holmes Field.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON IN WALL STREET.

HE APPEARS ON THE PLOOR OF THE STOCK EX-CHANGE AND IS HEARTILY CHEERED BY BROKERS.

ly welcomed everywhere. He and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Anderson, who came downtown with him. James T. Woodward, president of the Clearing House Association; James Stillman, president of the National City Bank; J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank; William A. Nash, chairman of the Clearing House Committee, and William Sherer and William J. Gilpin, respeclively manager and assistant manager of the Clearing House. The party was taken to the gallery of the settlement-room, and Mr. Sherer at 10 o'clock, the hour at which the clearings begin, in a few words apprised the bank clerks on the floor of the presence of Admiral Sampson. The clerks cheered the Admiral heartly, and he thanked them the Stock Exchange, where they were escorted to the visitors' gallery. President Keppler, on learning of their presence there, hastened to the gallery ing of their presence there, hastened to the gallery and invited Admiral Sampson to the rostrum. The Admiral finally consented, and, escorted by President Keppler, made his way across the floor of the Exchange, between two long lines of cheering brokers, to the rostrum, where Mr. Keppler made a little speech, saying that the Admiral had consented to come on the floor only on condition that he should not have to make a speech.

The crowd cheered enthusiastically, and Admiral Sampson in a few words expressed his thanks for the cordial greeting. Then Admiral Sampson went across Broad-st. to the office of J. &. W. Seligman & Co., the Government's fiscal agents in Europe, and subsequently made a short call at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, leaving there in a cab for the Navy Yard in Brooklyn.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

A benefit for the orphans and destitute children under the charge of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart will be given at the Broadway Theatre on February 9 at 2 p, m. The entertainment will be under the charge of Miss Bertha Welby.

At the American Theatre last evening the parts of Lord Ravenswood, Sir Henry Ashton and Lucy, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," were sung by the alternates of the week's cast, Joseph F. Sheehan, William G. Stewart and Miss Adelaide Norwood. The Castle Square Opera Company will celebrate its 400th performance of opera in English at the American Theatre next Monday.

Much interest is shown in the benefit perform ence which is to be given on the afternoon of February 9 at the Casino in behalf of the A. C. S. H. Sisterhood. "La Belle Helene" will be given, with the Casino cast, including Miss Lillian Russell, John E. Henshaw, Thomas Q. Seabrooke and Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper.

EX-SECRETARY EVARTS RECOVERED. William M. Evarts, ex-Secretary of State, has recovered, his hosts of friends in this city and throughout the country will be gratified to learn from his recent illness. At Mr. Evarts's home, No. from his recent liness. At Mr. Evartes home, re-221 Second-ave, a Tribune reporter was told last night that Mr. Evarts was no longer confined to his room, and that the natural infirmities of his ad-vanced age did not preveat him taking his usual active interest in the public happenings of the day.

ENGAGEMENT OF PRESIDENT'S NEPHEW. Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 31 .- The engagement is announced here of Miss Viola Deetrick, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Deetrick, of this city, and William McKinley Duncan, of Cleveland, a nephew of the President. The wedding will occur in the spring, and the young couple will make their home in Cleveland, where the prospective bridegroom is engaged in the practice of law.

TO GIVE UP SOCIETY TO NURSE THE POOR.

Baltimore, Jan. 31 (Special) -Miss Nannie Reeves, daughter of Charles Reeves, one of the most popu iar girls in Baltimore society and well known in New-York and Philadelphia social circles, has surprised her friends by giving up social pleasures to become a hospital nurse. She has applied for admission to the training school for nurses at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Her motive for entering this uninviting field of work is purely charitable. She will become a district nurse and care for the poor and sick in the lowliest parcs of the city. Miss -Reeves is a heautiful young woman of the hond type, and is vivacious and highly accomplished. She was a favorite in the social set at Narragansett Pier last season. The family of her mother, who was a Miss Tiers, lives in Philadelphia, and Miss Reeves is a frequent visitor to that city. New-York and Philadelphia social circles, has sur-

END THE SUSPENSE

FREDERICK W. SEWARD SHOWS THAT RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY IS THE ONLY POSSIBLE COURSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is our duty as a nation to end this suspense about the Spanish treaty. It is our duty to our soldiers and sailors, whom we are keep. ing in daily uncertainty and peril. It is our duty to the Spanlards, who have made all the concessions we asked for. It is our duty to our own people, who want peace, not continued It is our duty to the civilized world to show that we have some purpose other than

aimless hostilities. If we do not want peace with Spain, we should say so. Rejection of the treaty means that we are still at war with her. For what?

Those who are opposing and delaying the treaty say they do so because they fear we may misgovern the Philippines, for whom they desire independence. Then their argument does not meet their case. Rejection of the treaty will not give the Philippines independence. It will simply turn them back to Spain as her provinces. If we do not accept her renunciation of her sovereignty over them, it continues, and she may sell or try to subdue them, as she sees fit. Our right to have anything to say about their

future is what is secured by the treaty. After

the surrender of the islands to us we might give them independence. But we can neither give it nor deny it if we do not accept their surrender. By rejecting the treaty we renounce whatever rights we may have thought we gained under it. Suppose the treaty rejected, are we to continue active hostilities in the Philippines? And

against whom? Or are we to withdraw our fleets and troops? Does not every sane man know that to do so would be to leave the lalands to anarchy and at the mercy of any European fleets or troops that may come to take Let us have an end of the suspense. It

menaces the peace of the United States, and both the peace and independence of the Philip-FREDERICK W. SEWARD. pines. Montrose-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1800.

TREATY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

DUTY AND RIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES TO EXERCISE SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE ISLANDS.

Professor Moore, of Columbia, secretary and ounsel to the American Peace Commission, in The Independent" of February 2. By the protocol of August 12, Spain agreed to

relinquish all claim of sovereignity over and title to Cuba, and to cede to the United States Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, as well as the Island of Guam, in the Ladrones; and it was provided that the treaty Ladrones; and it was provided that the treaty of peace should determine "the control, disposition and government of the Philippines." In the correspondence leading up to the conclusion of this convention, the Spanish Government declared that it did not "a priori" renounce its sovereignty over the group, thus implying that it might do so in the end.

Such was the situation that confronted the Peace Commissioners at Paris. In the first paper presented by the Spanish Commissioners it was declared that, since the signing of the pro-

per presented by the Spanish Commissioners it was declared that, since the signing of the protocol, the status quo in the Philippines had been altered with daily increasing gravity to the prejudice of Spain by the Tagalo rebels, who formed during the campaign, and still form, an auxiliary force to the regular American troops."

This declaration, while it asserted the existence of a relation between the American forces and the insurgents which the Government of the United States had not sought to establish, and had, indeed, disclaimed, practically admitted that Spain was unable to maintain herself in the group even as against the natives.

What, then, was to be done with the islands? To attempt to restore them to Spain, even if there had been no question of foreign complications to consider would have been a tragic farce. This fact is so generally understood that the idea of restoration has found few advocates.

It has been suggested that the United States

It has been suggested that the United States It has been suggested that the United States should have pursued the same course as was taken with reference to Cuba, and have required Spain, instead of ceding the islands, merely to relinquish all claims of sovereignty over and title to them. It is difficult to see how our position would have been improved by such a measure. The concession made by Spain would have been as great in the one case as in the other. Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson visited the and would have called for a corresponding comconcessions to obtain from Spain in the course of the negotiations was that of the simple relinquishment of her sovereignty over Cuba. She preferred, for the sake of her subjects and their property, to cede the island to the United States, and, in fact, strenuously insisted upon doing so. The American Commissioners, however, adhered to the resolution of Congress, with the necessary result that, while we have not acquired the permanent sovereignty of Cuba, we oncessions to obtain from quired the permanent sovereignty of Cuba, we are in actual and indefinite occupation of the island, with all the responsibility for good government and for the protection of life and property that such exercise of the powers of sovereignments. eriment and for the protection of the and prop-erty that such exercise of the powers of sov-eriginty entails. In the Philippines our posi-tion is strengthened by the circumstance that we are to possess full sovereignty and title, so that we may deal with the situation with the utmost freedom. But it has also been suggested that we should have entered into some arrange-ment with other Powers for the government of Does experience justify such an attempt? It may be asserted that no such arrangement has ever been made except on grounds of apparent necessity, for the purpose of avoiding armed conflicts between the interested Powers. We have ourselves for some years been concerned in the flicts between the interested Powers. We have ourselves for some years been concerned in the effort to maintain a tripartite government in Samoa. The islands are few in number, and their affairs by no means intricate, and yet they are the scene of frequent commotions, such as we are witnessing at the present moment. The great vice in international governments is that they perpetuate the jealousles in which they originate, and tend to aggravate rather than to remedy the local conditions that render selfremedy the local conditions that render self-

In this relation a sharp distinction must be drawn between international arrangements for the government of countries incapable of conducting a civilized administration, and mere agreements of neutralization with reference to countries like Belgium and Switzerland. Belgium and Switzerland are highly civilized States, canable of maintaining orderly and prosperous capable of maintaining orderly and prosperous governments without foreign intervention of control. The international agreements with recontrol. The international agreements with respect to them, therefore, are designed merely to secure their independence against the encroachments of foreign covetousness. They simply declare the policy of "hands off." In view of these facts, it is surprising to see the cases of Belgium and Switzerland cited as examples of what should be done in regard to the Philippines. They would be more to the point if

amples of what should be done in regard to the Philippines. They would be more to the point if there was evidence to show that any native government could unaided even temporarily establish its authority over half the group, to say nothing of maintaining its power and affording protection to life and property.

It may therefore be said that the provisions of the Treaty of Peace concerning the Philippines are the logical result of the situation in which the United States has been placed in respect of the Islands. The question of their future government and its forms and limitations may be determined in due time upon full investigation and deliberation. It cannot be determined in the Treaty of Peace. Indeed, as it is not serious. and deliberation. It cannot be determined in the Treaty of Peace. Indeed, as it is not seriously proposed either to give the islands back to Spain, were such a thing practicable, or to allow her a share in their future control, it would seem to be peculiarly inappropriate to reopen the negotiations and prolong the present condition of things for the purpose of informing her, through an amendment to the treaty, of our present views as to our future policy. With the treaty ratified and the state of peace re-established, we may work out our policy with a free hand. That it will be just and enlightened is an assumption that may fairly be made. The policy of the "open door," declared in the negotiations at Paris and secured by the treaty Spain, is an evidence of the intelligence with which our Government has approached the problems before it, as well as of its benefications. In the same spirit it doubtless will endeavor to establish in the islands the most liberal system of self-government compatible with order.

As to the power of the United States to ac-

liberal system of self-government companies with order.

As to the power of the United States to acquire territory by treaty and to provide for its government, the right may be maintained on clear constitutional grounds. Indeed, little opposition seems to have been made to the stipulation in the treaty for the cession of Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and of Guam. The Constitution confers absolutely on the Government of the Union, said Chief Justice Marshall. "the power of making war and of making treaties; consequently the Government possesses the power of acquiring territory, either by conquest or by treatying territory, either by conquest or by treaty. (American Insurance Company vs. Canter. 1) Peters, 511, 541.) The Constitution also pro-